

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Yeshwanth Narendar et al.
Title: METHOD FOR TREATING SEMICONDUCTOR PROCESSING
COMPONENTS AND COMPONENTS FORMED THEREBY
App. No.: 10/824,329 Filed: April 14, 2004
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DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.132

Sir, I hereby declare and state:

1. I am a joint inventor of the subject matter presently claimed in the above-identified patent application.
2. I received my PhD degree in Materials Science and Engineering from the Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA.
3. I have been employed by Saint-Gobain Ceramics and Plastics, Inc. since November 1996, wherein I have been mainly engaged in research and development of advanced ceramic materials and processes for forming same, and in particular including silicon carbide-based ceramics for use in semiconductor fabrication environments.
4. I have reviewed the Office Action dated April 20, 2007, including the positions taken by the PTO with respect to several prior art references. I have also particularly reviewed the subject matter of US 6,227,194 (Thilderkvist) and US

2003/0198749 (Kumar). For the reasons discussed below, the prior art references fail to disclose (or suggest) all features of the claimed invention.

5. Claimed Invention. The claimed invention is drawn to a semiconductor processing component comprising SiC, having an outer surface portion that consists essentially of a CVD-SiC, and has a surface impurity level of not greater than 2X the bulk impurity level (measured at a depth at least 3 microns from the outer surface). The notably reduced surface impurity level may be achieved through processing as described in the present specification, in which an outer target portion of the CVD-SiC coating is removed, generally through an oxidation and etch process. Typically, several oxidation and etch procedures are carried out, thereby removing an outer portion of the CVD-SiC layer that is impurity-enriched such that the outer surface portion has the claimed surface impurity level.

6. The Prior Art. The PTO relies upon Thilderkvist et al. for alleged disclosure of most of the features of the claimed invention, and on the secondary reference to Kumar et al. for disclosure of CVD-SiC layer. However, the references do not even remotely suggest impurity reduction at the outer surface of the outer surface portion to the extent claimed, and further, do not even remotely *enable* such profound impurity reduction at the outer surface. More specifically, the prior art teaches a process in which impurity reduction is carried out by coating an SiC semiconductor processing component with a sacrificial layer that includes silicon. During coating contaminants on or in the surface of the component are collected by the silicon-containing layer. That layer is then removed along with collected contaminants. See the paragraph bridging columns 3 and 4 of Thilderkvist et al. We have discovered that such use of sacrificial layers to collect or “getter” contaminants from an outer surface of an SiC component are of limited effectiveness.

7. Testing of the Prior Art. Provided below are data that I collected to illustrate the degree to which the sacrificial (gettering layer) of the prior art is effective to purify a surface portion of a CVD-SiC layer of a semiconductor processing component.

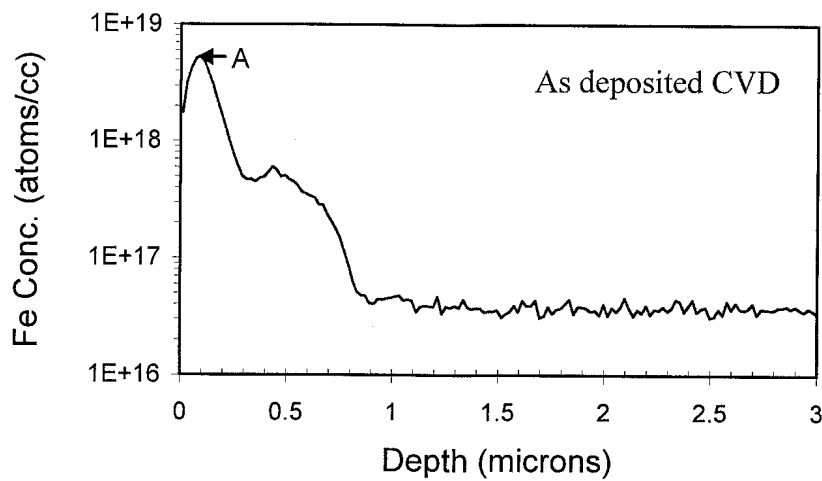


FIG. 1

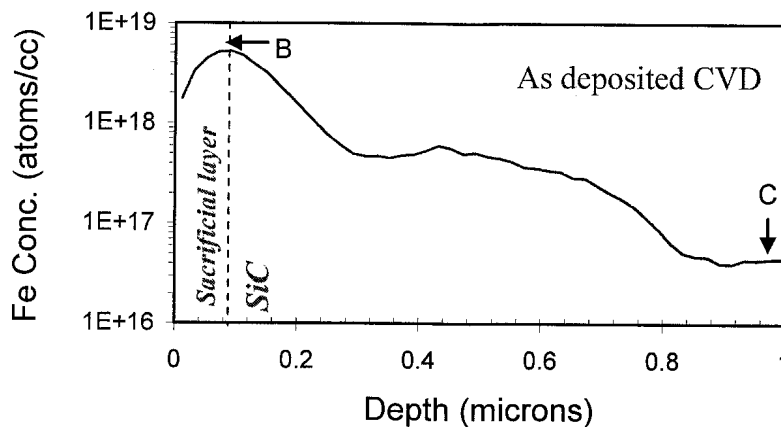


FIG. 2

FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate impurity concentration (Fe concentration) in atoms/cc as a function of depth of an SiC layer formed by CVD. As shown in FIG. 1, the outer surface portion in the first micron of depth has a notably elevated iron concentration, stabilizing at a background level or bulk impurity level at a depth below 1 micron. FIG. 2 shows the first micron in more detail.

The semiconductor processing component carrying the CVD-SiC coating was processed to form a 1500 Å silicon-containing sacrificial layer in order to getter (collect) contaminants from the CVD-SiC layer, shown in FIG. 2. The sacrificial layer is a silicon oxide, and the component was then subjected to high temperature annealing for twelve hours in an atmosphere containing Ar and H₂ to effect purification. Heat treatment was continued for twelve hours in order to drive contaminants into the sacrificial layer, which

can then be removed. Three notable impurity levels were measured, original surface impurity level A at the SiC surface, post-treatment surface impurity level B at the SiC surface, and bulk impurity level C at a depth of 3 microns. The values are plotted on Fig. 2 from the measurements.

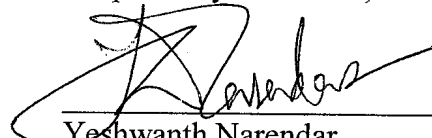
8. Observations and Conclusion. While it was shown that the sacrificial layer was effective to reduce impurity levels a full order of magnitude from $5E18$ atoms/cc (original surface impurity level A at the SiC surface) to $7E17$ atoms/cc (post-treatment surface impurity level B at the SiC surface), it is quite clear that the thus purified outer surface portion still is quite dirty, having an impurity level of 20X the bulk impurity level of $3.5E16$ (Level C). In contrast, the claimed invention specifically calls for a surface impurity level not greater than 2X the bulk impurity level. The use of a sacrificial layer enabled only moderate reduction in impurity level not even remotely close to 2X that of the bulk impurity level (about $7E16$ atoms/cc). That is, the claimed invention provides a minimum of a full order of a magnitude purer surface than the prior art, the Thilderkvist/Kumar combination.

The reason for the limited effectiveness of use of a sacrificial gettering layer is actually quite clear to me. As is shown, the concentration of impurities extends to a depth of about 1 micron. Due to the low diffusion coefficient of impurities in SiC, the ability to purify through use of a sacrificial gettering layer is limited to about 250 nm. Accordingly, the use of a sacrificial gettering layer of the prior art cannot effectively clean the outer surface portion to an impurity level as claimed.

I have demonstrated that the approach taken by the prior art, which focuses on use of a silicon-containing sacrificial gettering layer, cannot enable impurity reduction to a level on the order of the claimed invention. I acknowledge that the PTO has taken a position that improved purity of the Thilderkvist/Kumar combination would have been obvious, as being a matter of routine experimentation. However, this is not the case, as the gettering technology of Thilderkvist/Kumar is ineffective to achieve the claimed purity levels. It is again noted that the claimed invention was developed based not on gettering technology, but an iterative oxidation/etch technology.

8. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like, so made, are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

7/25/07
Date

Respectfully submitted,

Yeshwanth Narendar